

November 2, 2021 Land Use Ordinance Amendments:

- Signage
- Short-Term Rentals
- Solar Photovoltaic Systems
- Bonus Dwelling Units
- Nonconformity
- Accessory Dwelling Units

PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 2021 @ 6 PM

Public Information Session Agenda

- Purpose
- What happens next
- Signage presentation and Q&A
- Short-Term Rentals presentation and Q&A
- Solar Photovoltaic Systems presentation and Q&A
- Bonus Dwelling Units presentation and Q&A
- Nonconformity presentation and Q&A
- Accessory Dwelling Units presentation and Q&A

Public Information Session Purpose

- Present the six amendments that are in the pipeline for the November 2, 2021 ballot vote
- Answer questions on the six amendments
- Explain what happens next and the upcoming opportunities to make comment

Public Information Session What Happens Next

Who/What	When
Panning Board holds public hearings	July 7, 2021
Town Council holds public hearings and makes recommendations to adopt/reject	August 17, 2021
Planning Board recommends to adopt or reject	September 1, 2021
Warrant Committee recommends to adopt or reject	By September 1, 2021
Vote	November 2, 2021

^{*} Some of these dates are subject to change

Shall an ordinance, dated June 2, 2021, and entitled "Signage;" be enacted?

Defining neon signs, wall sign size calculation

- Addition to §125-109:
 - Creates "Sign, Neon" as a new type of internally illuminated sign.
 - Already referenced in Land Use
 Ordinance but not defined at present,
 good to add
 - Type of signage that already exists in town
 - Definition includes "signs intended to simulate the appearance of neon signage," as faux neon signs (illuminated by LED but made to look like neon) are increasing in popularity.

- Addition to §125-167 BB. (5) (f):
 - Changes maximum area of wall sign from 10% of wall area to 10% of facade.
 - Wall area not defined in LUO, whereas façade already is
 - Easier for everyone (board, staff and applicants) to calculate

Creating and defining "push-through lettering"

- ► Changes to §125-109, "Sign, Internally Illuminated":
 - Creates "E. Type 5; Push-Through Lettering," as well as two subtypes, 5-A and 5-B, based on translucent face and opaque background ratio
 - This is a type of sign the Design Review Board has started to see, and wants to make sure it is regulated as other types of internally illuminated signs already are.
 - Separately, adds clear headers for subtypes
 2-A and 2-B under <u>"B. Type 2; Cabinet With Light Limiting Face"</u>



SIGNAGE Prohibit halo signs town-wide

- Change to §125-67 BB. (3) (h):
 - Corrects a typo (changing Type 2 to Type 3, which was what was meant and intended originally)
 - Adds Type 4 (Halo signs) to list of signs prohibited in all districts
 - Halo signs (also known as reverse lit channel letter signs) are already defined in ordinance. They use light shining back on the mounting surface or on the sides of the sign to "cast a halo-like glow".
 - Feeling among Design Review Board members such signs would not be in keeping with the character of Bar Harbor (see §125-110 D. and E.)





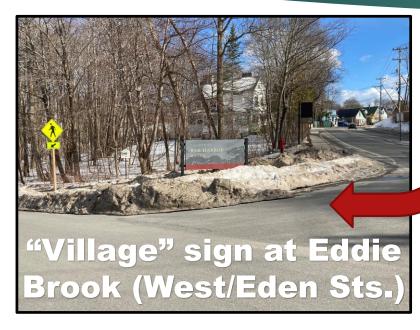
Prohibition types of cabinet signs from certain areas of town

- LUO now (§125-67 BB. (3) (i)) prohibits Type 2-B signs (cabinet w/ light limiting face) everywhere except for lots with frontage on Route 3 or Route 102.
- Amendment would add reference to Type 5-B signs (newly defined push-through lettering) in that section, to match existing prohibitions for Type 2-B.
- Would limit prohibition to w/in DRB overlay and allow such signs on lots w/ frontage on Route 3, Route 102 or Route 233.
- ► Would specifically prohibit such signs on Route 3 from Eddie Brook in the north to Cromwell Brook in the south (next slide)

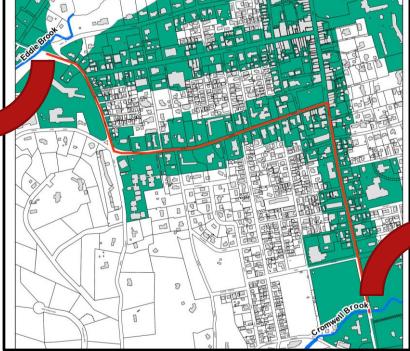


Cabinet sign being fabricated

Why Eddie Brook to Cromwell Brook?



 Fixed, geographic features not subject to change over time (a la street names/#s or zoning district boundaries)

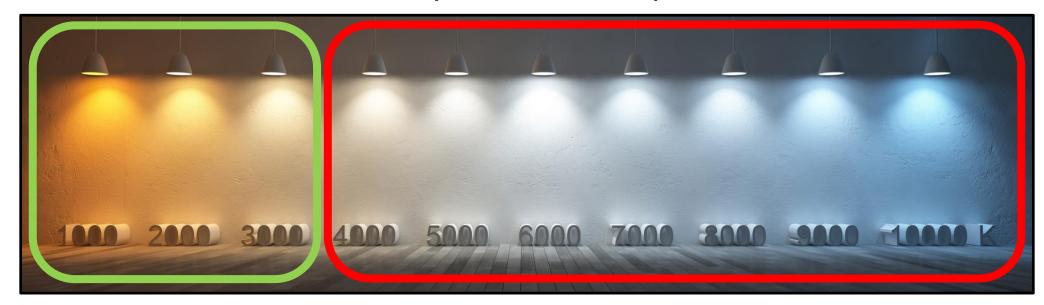


 Directly aligns with already established and identified
 Village area of Bar Harbor



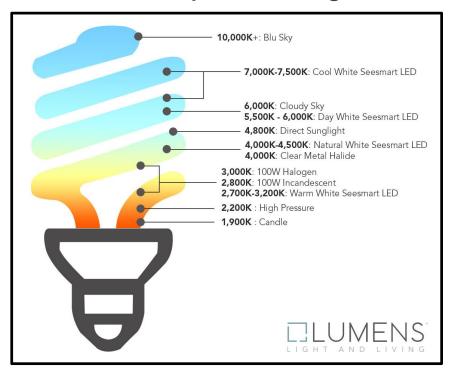
3,000K color temperature limit on <u>externally</u> illuminated signs

- ▶ Would add (j) at the end of <u>§125-67 BB. (3)</u>:
 - Codifies into LUO an existing recommendation
 - Purpose: maintain a uniform (warm) color temperature level that is easier on/pleasing to the eyes
 - Staff recommendation to DRB: if it's important, make it a requirement rather than a recommendation



What's the bright idea — why 3,000K?

Not arbitrary — 3,000K generally recognized as upper limit of "warm" temperature range



Color Temperature (KELVIN)	2700K		3000К	5000К
Light Appearance	Warm White		Warm White	Cool Daylight
Ambience	Cozy, inviting		Warm, welcoming	Crisp, invigorating
	Living rooms, kitchens, bedrooms	Bathrooms, entryways, outdoor		Basements, garages
Best for	Table/floor lamps, pendants, chandeliers		Vanities, overhead lighting	Task lighting, security lighting

- 3,000K is recognized as a good color temperature level for outdoor and entryway lighting (i.e., signs)
- 3,000K limit would apply to external illumination (would allow for internally illuminated signs to go ↑)

Replacement of conforming signs (anything non-internally illuminated)

- Change to §125-67 BB. (6) (0) [1]:
 - Expands on an existing exemption, going from 3 specific types of signs (wall-mounted, hanging, or window) to anything that is:
 - Conforming
 - Same size/shape/location
 - Non-internally illuminated
 - Came to light when one applicant wanted new sign, same size, same color, same position, same lighting with only change being to logo of supplier
 - Design Review Board feels this proposed revision better matches original intent of this provision
 - Balancing business-friendly approach with Design Review Board duties (see §125-110 C. and F.)



Resolve conflict in LUO, RE: multi-tenant signage plan signs

- ► Change to §125-67 BB. (6) (f):
 - LUO presently contains a conflict between §125-67 BB.(6)(f), which says that individual signs under a multitenant signage plan must be reviewed, and §125-67 BB.(6)(o)[2], which says that signs under a multi-tenant signage plan may be replaced at anytime as long as the signs stay within the limits of the multi-tenant signage plan.
 - * Resolution: amend §125-67 BB.(6)(f) by striking the clause about individual signs. Design Review Board position is that if there is an approved multi-tenant sign plan in place, then replacement within that should be allowed.
 - Balancing business-friendly approach with Design Review Board duties (see §125-110 C. and F.)

- (f) Property owners of multitenant buildings shall submit an overall signage plan for their property. No individual sign shall be approved on a multitenant building unless a signage plan has been submitted and approved. The signage plan need not show the specific message content for any individual sign contained therein; but as changes occur, individual signs will be reviewed. In addition to Table 2,4 the signage plan shall show:
 - [1] Allowable square footage for each unit;
 - [2] Any restrictions on signage as may be imposed by the landowner.

in conflict



[2] A tenant occupying a space with a Design Review Board approved tenant signage plan may replace signage at any time, provided that the new signage will comply with the approved tenant signage plan for the building.

Questions?

SHORT-TERM RENTALS

Shall an ordinance, dated June 2, 2021, and entitled "An amendment to regulate short-term rentals;" be enacted?

Short-Term Rentals Protection provided to all existing VR

Anyone with a valid VR registration will be able to continue operating as long as the registration is renewed annually

SHORT-TERM RENTALS VR-1 and VR-2

► Two new uses: VR-1 and VR-2

SHORT-TERM RENTALS What is a VR-1?



- Short-term rental of your <u>primary residence</u> (or a part of it), and/or of another dwelling unit on the <u>property of your primary residence</u>
- Maximum of two VR-1 registrations per primary residence property
- Minimum rental period of two nights

SHORT-TERM RENTALS

New VR-1 allowed in 34 districts

New VR-1 allowed in 34 districts, the same districts where VRs are presently allowed

- 1. Bar Harbor Gateway
- 2. Village Historic
- 3. Mount Desert Street Corridor
- 4. Village Residential
- 5. Downtown Village I
- 6. Downtown Village II
- 7. Downtown Village Trans.
- 8. Downtown Residential
- 9. Emery District
- 10. Hulls Cove Business
- 11. Hulls Cove Res. Corridor
- 12. Hulls Cove Rural

- 13. Indian Point Residential
- 14. Indian Point Rural
- 15. Ireson Hill Corridor
- 16. Ireson Hill Residential
- 17. McFarland Hill Residential
- 18. McFarland Hill Rural
- 19. Ofter Creek
- 20. Salisbury Cove Corridor
- 21. Salisbury Cove Res.
- 22. Salisbury Cove Rural
- 23. Salisbury Cove Village
- 24. Schooner Head

- 25. Town Hill Business
- 26. Town Hill Residential Corridor
- 27. Town Hill Residential
- 28. Town Hill Rural
- 29. Shoreland Gen. Dev. I
- 30. Shoreland Limited Residential
- 31. Shoreland Gen. Dev. II (HC)
- 32. Shoreland Gen. Dev. III
- 33. Shoreland Gen. Dev. IV
- 34. Educational Institution

Short-Term Rentals New VR-1 prohibited in 6 districts

New VR-1 prohibited in six districts, the same districts where VRs are presently prohibited

- 1. Industrial
- 2. Stream Protection

- 3. Resource Protection
- 4. Scientific Research

- 5. Shoreland Maritime Activities
- 6. Marine Research

Short-Term Rentals What is a VR-2?



- Short-term rental of a dwelling unit that is not your primary residence
- Maximum number of <u>VR-2 registrations</u> town-wide is <u>capped at 9% of the total</u> <u>number of dwelling units in Bar Harbor</u>
- Minimum rental period of <u>four nights</u> (same as presently allowed)

SHORT-TERM RENTALS 9% cap for VR-2

- 2,795 dwelling units in Bar Harbor
- 9% cap means that no more than 252 dwelling units could be registered as VR-2
- ▶ It is estimated that about 351 dwelling units (12.5%) of existing VR registrations would be VR-2s
- ▶ It is estimated that we have 99 VR-2 registrations over the cap
- ▶ No new VR-2 registrations issued until we get below the 9% cap
- Attrition and/or new construction

Short-Term Rentals New VR-2 allowed in 18 districts

New VR-2 allowed in 18 districts subject to the proposed 9% cap

- 1. Bar Harbor Gateway
- 2. Village Historic
- 3. Mount Desert Street Corridor
- 4. Village Residential
- 5. Downtown Village I
- 6. Downtown Village II

- 7. Downtown Village Trans.
- 8. Downtown Residential
- 9. Emery District
- 10. Hulls Cove Business
- 11. Hulls Cove Res. Corridor
- 12. Hulls Cove Rural

- 13. Ireson Hill Corridor
- 14. Salisbury Cove Corridor
- 15. Salisbury Cove Village
- 16. Town Hill Business
- 17. Town Hill Res. Corridor
- 18. Town Hill Residential

SHORT-TERM RENTALS

New VR-2 prohibited in 22 districts

▶ New VR-2 would be prohibited in 22 districts

- Indian Point Res.
- 2. Indian Point Rural
- 3. Ireson Hill Res.
- 4. McFarland Hill Res.
- 5. McFarland Hill Rural
- 6. Ofter Creek
- 7. Salisbury Cove Res.
- 8. Salisbury Cove Rural

- 9. Schooner Head
- 10. Town Hill Rural
- 11. Shoreland Gen. Dev. I
- 12. Shoreland Limited Res.
- 13. Shoreland Gen. Dev. II (HC)
- 14. Shoreland Gen. Dev. III
- 15. Shoreland Gen. Dev. IV

- 16. Educational Institution
- 17. Industrial
- 18. Stream Protection
- 19. Resource Protection
- 20. Scientific Research
- 21. Shoreland Maritime Act.
- 22. Marine Research

Short-Term Rentals Transfer of registration is prohibited

- ▶ TRANSFER of any registration would be prohibited.
- ► However, if there was a change of ownership during the term of the registration, the registration would remain valid for the dwelling unit, or part thereof, to which it was issued until it would expire on the following May 31.

SHORT-TERM RENTALS TIMELINE

2021

November 2

Vote on the proposed land use amendment

2021

December 2

Amendments become effective

•CEO begins accepting applications for new VR-2 registrations (wait list)

2022

May 31

Deadline for VR registration renewal to be renewed as VR-1 or VR-2 2022

June 1

VR-2
baseline –
determine if
we are below
the 9% cap,
and if can
issue new
VR-2
registrations

2023

May 31/June 1

Deadline for registration renewals/VR-2 baseline – determine if we are below the 9% cap, and if we can issue new VR-2 registrations

SHORT-TERM RENTALS Transitioning from VR to VR-1 and VR-2

Any <u>currently registered</u> VR may continue operating as VR until May 31, 2022

► On or before May 31, 2022, need to renew VR registration either as a VR-1 or a VR-2

Short-Term Rentals From VR to VR-1

On or before 05/31/2022

- ► For a VR operating in the dwelling unit, or in a room in the dwelling unit, which is the owner's primary residence, or on the property of the primary residence you would transition to a VR-1
- ► However, if an owner has more than two existing VR registrations on the same primary residence property, then the third registration (and any additional registrations thereafter) would have to be renewed as VR-2s, notwithstanding the 9% cap.

Short-Term Rentals From VR to VR-2

On or before 05/31/2022

▶ For a VR not operated in a dwelling unit that is the owner's primary residence or is not on the property of the owner's primary residence you would transition to a VR-2, notwithstanding the district it is in or the 9% cap.

SHORT-TERM RENTALS Ch. 174 STR Registration Ordinance

 The proposed VR LUO amendment works in conjunction with the Short-Term Rental Registration Ordinance

 Repeal Ch. 190 Vacation Rental and enact Ch. 174 Short-Term Rental Registration effective December 2, 2021 and contingent upon the passing of the VR land use amendment on November 2, 2021

Short-Term Rentals Ch. 174 STR Registration Ordinance

- Requirements to operate a STR:
 - Cannot advertise for rent, rent, or operate a STR without a registration
 - Pay all taxes, water and sewer fees
 - Pass a triennial life & safety inspection
- Violations, penalties and fines
 - Operating an STR without a registration fine of \$250/day and wait 12 months to apply for a new registration
 - Minor and major violations suspension of registration, fine of \$500/day
 - Revocation of registration

SHORT-TERM RENTALS

Questions?

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Systems

Shall an ordinance, dated June 2, 2021, and entitled "An amendment to allow solar photovoltaic systems as principal use;" be enacted?

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS Principal Use

Allows for groundmounted solar PV systems, as a principal use



SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS Principal Use

Allowed in 19 districts

4		• •	
	Emer	ictri	\sim t

- 2. Hulls Cove Business
- 3. Hulls Cove Res. Corridor
- 4. Hulls Cove Rural
- 5. Indian Point Residential
- 6. Indian Point Rural
- 7. Industrial

8	. Ires	on H	ill C	orrio	dor

- 9. Ireson Hill Residential
- 10. McFarland Hill Res.
- 11. McFarland Hill Rural
- 12. Offer Creek
- 13. Salisbury Cove Corridor

- 14. Salisbury Cove Rural
- 15. Scientific Research
- 16. Town Hill Business
- 17. Town Hill Res. Corridor
- 18. Town Hill Residential
- 19. Town Hill Rural

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS Principal Use

- Planning Board review, Major Site Plan
- Meet all dimensional requirements <u>except that the</u> <u>panels/arrays could be exempt from lot coverage if</u> <u>it is vegetated underneath</u>
- All other improvements (roads, buildings, etc.) would have to meet lot coverage calculations

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS WHY AN EXEMPTION FROM LOT COVERAGE

- Exemption is only for panels/arrays and only if its vegetated
- Meeting lot coverage would greatly reduce available locations and feasibility in Bar Harbor
- Need approximately 5 acres of land to produce 1-megawatt (MW) of power and 25 acres to produce 5 MW
- 1-MW can supply enough power for approximately 150 houses

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS EXEMPTION FROM LOT COVERAGE

▶ Lot coverage requirements for the 19 subject districts range from 10% to 50%, with the exception of one district where it is at 75%. Most of these districts require 25% lot coverage.

If 25% lot coverage were applied (without exemption), a 1 MW solar farm would require about 20 acres and a 5 MW farm would require 100 acres.

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS Principal Use

- Subject to all submission requirements/standards (except lot coverage), plus additional standards to maintain aesthetic quality, visual character, and compatibility with surrounding uses.
 - Perimeter fencing and any portions of the fence visible from a road or abutter's dwelling will need to be screened
 - Visual impact assessment to include a narrative and demonstration detailing the impact on any sensitive visual resources

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Systems Principal Use

Continued ...

- ▶ Emergency contact, maintenance schedule of the facility and vegetation
- ▶ If the operation ceases, the owner has 365 days to start and 365 days to complete restoration. This means the removal of all equipment/structures, roads, fences, gates, etc. and revegetate, unless leaving one of these in place would benefit a resource-based land use.
- ▶ At the time of approval, a bond for 110% of the estimated restoration cost will be provided.

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS Accessory Use

Solar Photovoltaic System, Accessory Use:

- No size limitation for roof-mounted
- Ground-mounted needs to less than 20,000 square feet of panels/arrays
- Ground-mounted panels/arrays are subject to lot coverage
- Allowed town-wide when serving a principal use

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Systems Roof-mounted, accessory use



Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Systems Ground-mounted, accessory use



SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS

BONUS DWELLING UNITS

Shall an ordinance, dated June 2, 2021, and entitled "An amendment to allow Bonus Dwelling Units;" be enacted?

BONUS DWELLING UNITS WHAT IS IT?

- A second dwelling unit created on the same lot where only one single-family dwelling unit exists, attached or detached.
- CEO review and permit
- Maximum of one bonus dwelling unit per lot that is occupied by a single-family dwelling
- Cannot be registered as a short-term rental or a vacation rental
- Prohibited to be sold separately from the single-family dwelling, if nonconforming
- Meet all dimensional requirements of the district it is in, except the area per family

Bonus Dwelling Units Where is it allowed

► Allowed in 13 districts

- 1. Village Historic
- 2. Village Res.
- 3. Downtown Village I
- 4. Downtown Village II
- 5. Emery District

- 6. Hulls Cove Rural
- 7. McFarland Hill Res.
- 8. McFarland Hill Rural
- 9. Schooner Head

- 10. Town Hill Rural
- 11. Shoreland Gen. Dev. I*
- 12. Shoreland Gen. Dev. II (HC)*
- 13. Shoreland Gen Dev III*

* If on public water and sewer

BONUS DWELLING UNITS

NONCONFORMITY

Shall an ordinance, dated June 2, 2021, and entitled "An amendment to address an error of omission regarding nonconformity;" be enacted?

Nonconformity Error of Omission

- ▶ It corrects an error of omission where the words "in any shoreland district" were unintentionally left out of a previous land use amendment.
- This error created a loophole where property owners town-wide are able to split conforming lots and non-conforming lots of record even when it results in the creation or the increase of nonconformity beyond the shoreland districts, which was never intended.
- Under this amendment, only in the shoreland districts, not town-wide, would two or more principal uses or structures located on a nonconforming lot of record could be sold separately. This is consistent with the Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act.

NONCONFORMITY

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

Shall an ordinance, dated June 2, 2021, and entitled "An amendment to address an error of omission regarding accessory dwelling units;" be enacted?

Accessory Dwelling Units Error of Omission

- In 2006, the town voted to approve an amendment "Weekly Rentals." The amendment created and defined a new use "Dwelling Unit, Accessory" and allowed it in certain districts. The amendment allowed homestead exemption properties to have a weekly rental plus one accessory dwelling unit.
- ▶ On June 14, 2011, the town voted to approve another amendment "Vacation Rentals." It resulted in the removal of all references to "Homestead exempt" and "Non-homestead exempt" properties but it did not remove the definition of "Dwelling Unit, Accessory," or any of the districts where it was being allowed which were part of the original (2006) weekly rental amendment.

Accessory Dwelling Units Error of Omission

► The amendment deletes the definition of accessory dwelling unit because, as defined, there are no benefits or incentives to being permitted as an accessory dwelling unit, instead of a dwelling unit.

It would also delete the use from all districts where it is listed

Accessory Dwelling Units Error of Omission